

Tue 10/20/2015 11:28 PM  
RL Gaudino [ctb500@yahoo.com](mailto:ctb500@yahoo.com)  
Homestead Act / Pacific Railroad Act

The Homestead Act and Pacific Railroad inclusion will show your dedication to overcome the failure to write in the crucial legislation for teaching the accurate historical timeline of 19th Century US History.

---

The Homestead Act is significant for the agricultural settlement of the West in direct conflict with the treaties with native people.

Also the gift of land ownership makes the connection in history of how soldiers are given land - in the making of a nation- for their military service of conquest, from before Roman times.

Yes, **INCLUDE** the Homestead Act as US law under the theme of Westward expansion in the 8th grade framework standards.

Next, include the ***Pacific Railway Act*** signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on July 1, 1862.

These two laws explore Lincoln's policy of a practical commercial system for the West's landscape and the patterns in the waves of migration. Lincoln was shaped from his wilderness days and serving as a Captain in the Illinois militia, in the Black Hawk war at Rock Island. Remember, the US did not annex Mexico due to Lincoln's one "no" vote in Congress.

Kind regards,

Riccardo Gaudino, Director of Research and Design  
Golden State History

The Homestead Act (May 20, 1862) set in motion a program of public land grants to small farmers. Before the Civil War, the southern states had regularly voted against homestead legislation because they correctly foresaw that the law would hasten the settlement of western territory, ultimately adding to the number and political influence of the free states. This opposition to the homestead bill, as well as to other internal improvements that could hasten western settlement, exacerbated sectional conflicts. Indeed, the vision of independent yeomen establishing homesteads on the prairies was offered in the political rhetoric of the 1850s as a vivid contrast to the degradation of slave labor on southern plantations. A homestead bill passed the House in 1858 but was defeated by one vote in the Senate; the next year, a similar bill passed both houses but was vetoed by President [James Buchanan](#). In 1860, the Republican platform included a plank advocating homestead legislation.

Tue 10/20/2015 11:14 PM  
RL Gaudino [ctb500@yahoo.com](mailto:ctb500@yahoo.com)  
Homestead Act / Transcontinental Railroad Act

I hope you will overcome your failure to recognize the crucial historical timeline in 19th Century US History.

The Homestead Act is significant for the agricultural settlement of the West in direct conflict with the native people, and makes the connection in history of how soldiers are given land - in the making of a nation- for their military service of conquest, from before Roman times.

INCLUDE the Homestead Act as US law under the theme of Westward expansion in the 8th grade framework standards. At the same time, please include the ***Pacific Railway Act*** signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on July 1, 1862. These two laws exploring Lincoln's policy having a practical understanding of the West's landscape, from his wilderness days and serving as a Captain in the Illinois militia during the Black Hawk war at Rock Island. Remember, the US did not annex Mexico due to Lincoln's one no vote in Congress.

Kind regards,

Riccardo Gaudino, Director of Research and Design  
Golden State History

The Homestead Act (May 20, 1862) set in motion a program of public land grants to small farmers. Before the Civil War, the southern states had regularly voted against homestead legislation because they correctly foresaw that the law would hasten the settlement of western territory, ultimately adding to the number and political influence of the free states. This opposition to the homestead bill, as well as to other internal improvements that could hasten western settlement, exacerbated sectional conflicts. Indeed, the vision of independent yeomen establishing homesteads on the prairies was offered in the political rhetoric of the 1850s as a vivid contrast to the degradation of slave labor on southern plantations. A homestead bill passed the House in 1858 but was defeated by one vote in the Senate; the next year, a similar bill passed both houses but was vetoed by President [James Buchanan](#). In 1860, the Republican platform included a plank advocating homestead legislation.